



Lance Corporal Robert Fugate of the U.S. Marines in Beirut moved his belongings Tuesday after shells aimed at nearby Lebanese Army positions fell too close for comfort.

U.S., Israel Plan Closer Links to Combat Soviet, Syrian Threats to Middle East

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel agreed Tuesday to establish a joint political-military group to plan exercises and counter threats to the Middle East posed by the Soviet Union and Syria.

Mr. Reagan said that while the two nations "do not see eye-to-eye" on all issues, he was confident that "the warm friendship between the United States and Israel will endure."

While emphasizing efforts to seek a resolution to the problems of Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said the U.S. and Israel would continue to work together to maintain the security and stability of the strategically important region.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shamir, summing up two days of talks, expressed their determination to pursue the quest for peace based on the principles of the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt.

January, and would pursue joint military exercises.

"We discussed the major threat to the region, the Soviet Union, and the need for closer cooperation with the United States," Mr. Shamir said, "and will pursue our fight in close cooperation with the United States."

Weapons Ban Is Lifted

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Reagan has approved specific steps to increase U.S.-military cooperation with Israel, including ending the 16-month suspension on the delivery of U.S.-made cluster-bomb artillery shells, administration officials said Monday.

The officials said that Mr. Reagan's decision to lift the ban on cluster-bomb shells was a "substantial increase in the military aid to Israel that we have to repay."

Mr. Reagan made the decision before starting talks Monday with Mr. Shamir, Defense Minister Moshe Arens and other high-ranking Israeli officials.

The delivery of cluster-bomb shells to Israel was suspended in July 1982, the month after Israel

invaded Lebanon. The shells scattered grenade-like explosive charges over a wide area, and under the terms of an agreement with the United States were only to be used against large troop concentrations.

The shipments were halted after it was determined that Israel had used them against civilian areas.

Israeli officials said after the talks Monday that there was agreement on the need to strengthen Lebanon's government. A working group was set up to develop proposals on what the United States and Israel could do to help President Amin Gemayel, who is to confer with Mr. Reagan on Thursday.

The Israelis said that Lebanon was the first of three major items that dominated the talks Monday. The others were the large Soviet military aid to Syria and Israeli-American cooperation.

On the aid question, Israel is scheduled in the 1984 fiscal year to begin Oct. 1 to receive \$1.7 billion in military aid. Half of this aid must be repaid with interest, but the other \$850 million and \$910 million (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Shelling Breaks Out Near Beirut

Gunmen Kidnap Airline Workers As Fighting Flares

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Heavy shelling broke out in the mountains east of here Tuesday and quickly spread to the outskirts of Beirut in some of the worst fighting in two months. The fighting involved Christian Phalangist and Druze Muslim militias and the Lebanese Army. It was seen as a low point in a general deterioration of security.

The police said that 15 shells landed near Beirut International Airport, where 1,600 U.S. Marines are based, but they said there were no casualties.

As the shelling began, hooded gunmen stopped two buses carrying about 60 Christian employees of Middle East Airlines on the main airport road and forced them into a Shiite Muslim district.

Airline officials and Muslim political leaders quickly negotiated the release of the employees, according to Beirut Radio. It said the kidnapping was in apparent retaliation for the seizure of several Muslims just south of Beirut in Christian-controlled territory.

The heavy shelling and the kidnappings were not directly related, but Lebanese analysts said they underscored the worsening security conditions. Kidnappings and executions, once widespread, had tapered off in the last two months.

The increased violence came as President Amin Gemayel was ending a visit to Rome and was preparing to meet President Ronald Reagan in Washington on Thursday.

In the northern city of Tripoli, Palestine Liberation Organization forces, split over the leadership of Yasser Arafat, held their fire as negotiations continued a plan to withdraw fighters from the area.

Both Palestinian sides have said they accept the accord announced last week by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Syria. But they seem to be at odds over one of the four provisions stating that they would withdraw from Tripoli and its environs.

Mr. Arafat has taken this to mean that he is to leave Tripoli and the rebels are to leave two nearby refugee camps that they took in nearly three weeks of fighting. But the rebels say the camps are beyond "the environs" and that they do not intend to leave.



Otto Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister, who is expected to be charged with others for kickbacks.

North Korea Increasing Third World Arms Sales

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — North Korea is stepping up its arms sales and military training in other countries, according to diplomats and other experts on the region.

Some experts say that North Korea's need to generate cash may be a reason not only for the new arms sales but also for heightened smuggling by its embassies abroad.

The experts also say that a power struggle may be under way in Pyongyang that could partly explain the involvement of North Korea in recent violence abroad.

On Oct. 9, a bomb exploded in Rangoon, Burma, killing 175 South Koreans, including four government ministers. Burma blamed North Korea and severed relations, and even South Korean allies as China expressed dismay.

In the power struggle, "pragmatists" concerned with economic policy are said to be losing to political "ideologues" loyal to Kim Jong Il.

son of Kim Il Sung, the 71-year-old North Korean leader. Kim Jong Il is his father's designated successor and is widely regarded as an implacable opponent of the West. He has had a role in past violent incidents.

Evidence that Pyongyang had extended its military activity overseas came to light last month when U.S. forces in Grenada reported finding 24 North Koreans and a treaty to provide automatic weapons and ammunition worth \$12 million.

Many countries, especially in Africa and Latin America, have sent soldiers to Pyongyang for training or have invited North Korean instructors in anti-guerrilla tactics. Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, the Seychelles, Ethiopia, Zambia, Somalia and Libya have been identified by Western sources as clients.

How many countries now receive North Korean arms is difficult to tell because few sources are free of political interests. One Japanese authority estimated that there were a dozen countries, in addition to 20 or so others to which Pyongyang sends military trainers.

In some places, such as Grenada, the North Koreans seemed to have worked closely with Soviet advisers; elsewhere — in Zimbabwe, for instance — they have acted in concert with the Chinese.

But for the most part, diplomats say, Pyongyang acts on its own, and may even be an embarrassment to the Russians and the Chinese.

According to various reports, North Korea has sent \$640 million in arms to Zimbabwe and \$800 million worth to Iran, an estimated 40 percent of that country's military purchases. North Korea was formerly an ally of Iraq, which has been at war with Iran since September 1980. The Iraqis broke ties with Pyongyang three years ago.

Much of what North Korea does is designed to undercut the South Korean government. Attempts to infiltrate the South have long been routine, but they seem to have increased this year.

In June, South Korean patrols killed three North Korean soldiers found south of the demilitarized zone. On Sept. 22, a teen-ager was killed by a bomb outside a U.S. cultural center in the city of Taegu. U.S. and South Korean officials blamed Pyongyang.

The Rangoon incident, especially Burma's severing of diplomatic relations, was a blow to North Korea in its intense rivalry with South Korea for the sympathy of Third World countries. Many analysts said they believe that losses in this competition may have driven the North to take drastic action against Seoul. Others said that internal political struggles may be at work, too.

"We are witnessing the rise of Kim Jong Il's group," a Japanese expert said. "Where this is going is difficult to tell, but we are at a crossroads — that's for sure."

According to experts in Tokyo, at least three North Korean cabinet members have been demoted in recent months. The most prominent was Prime Minister Li Jong Ok, who was removed from the standing committee of the Communist Party.

Those who lost authority were regarded as more interested in economic planning than in the tough anti-Western, anti-South Korean line taken by Kim Jong Il.

In South Korea and Japan, diplomats believe that North Korea is once again short of foreign currency, as it often is. Its foreign debt is generally put at over \$2 billion, and it has defaulted on bank loans in Europe and Japan.

Bonn Prosecutor Moves to Charge Economics Chief In Payoff Scandal

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Concluding a two-year investigation into West Germany's biggest political corruption scandal, the Bonn prosecutor's office on Tuesday announced that it had asked the Bundestag to lift the parliamentary immunity of Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff so that he could be indicted for taking bribes from the giant Flick holding company.

At a packed news conference, Johannes Wilhelm, a prosecutor, said that Hans Friderichs, a former economics minister and chairman of West Germany's second largest bank, had been indicted along with three other figures allegedly involved in a massive payoff scheme that has tarred all of the nation's established parties.

The disclosure of the legal steps against Mr. Lambsdorff, a key politician in the small Free Democratic Party and a sharp-tongued free-enterprise advocate, was a severe blow to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's squabbling center-right coalition.

The move appeared to open opportunities for Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian, to demand a cabinet post or a greater role in formulating national policy.

It was the first time in the 34-year history of the Federal Republic that a prosecutor had moved to indict a cabinet minister.

The Flick affair, dubbed "Watergate by the Rhine," has over the past two years cast doubt on the probity of scores of politicians who appear to have received generous payoffs from a company whose founder was condemned at the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal for bankrolling Hitler. Their embarrassing testimonies and Flick memoranda have been leaked to the weekly Der Spiegel, which has relentlessly pursued the story.

The legal action announced Tuesday, which had been anticipated by Flick to obtain tax rebates on a capital gain of \$703 million arising from the sale of a 29-percent interest in Daimler Benz in 1975. The monies were reinvested in W.R. Grace & Co. of New York and the United States Filter Corp.

On the ground that this transac-

tion was "especially beneficial to the national economy," Mr. Friderichs, in 1976, and his successor, Mr. Lambsdorff, in 1978, approved tax waivers for Flick totaling \$175 million.

The prosecutor's office said it had determined that in order to obtain these lucrative judgments, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the company's deputy chairman, had paid Mr. Friderichs \$140,740 in cash between 1975-1977 and Mr. Lambsdorff \$10,000 in 1977 and 1980. Mr. von Brauchitsch, who kept meticulous records of his alleged payoffs, was indicted, as were Horst Ludwig Riemer, a former Free Democratic economics minister in North Rhine Westphalia state, and Manfred Nemitz, a Flick employee.

At the time of the alleged kickbacks, Mr. Friderichs and Mr. Lambsdorff were cabinet members in a coalition government led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat. It found guilty on the charges of corruption, the defendants could receive prison sentences of six months to five years.

Franzbruno Eulencamp, the chief Bonn prosecutor, said at the news conference that he did not believe that "personal enrichment in the strict sense" was the motivation for taking the bribes. In their efforts to explain the Flick affair, many politicians have maintained that the payoffs reflect not so much venality as inadequate methods for subsidizing West German political parties.

Mr. Friderichs said Tuesday he was innocent but asked that he be temporarily removed from his position as chairman of the powerful Dresdner Bank in Brussels for a European Community session. Mr. Lambsdorff refused to say whether he would resign, saying: "I will comment on that in Bonn and not in Brussels."

Chancellor Kohl, who has robustly defended his economics minister and denounced the press for its reporting on the scandal, had no comment on the move to indict Mr. Lambsdorff. Hans-Jochen Vogel, the parliamentary leader of the opposition Social Democrats, do-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

AIDS Disease Now Poses A Worldwide Problem

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) has become a worldwide problem. Cases have now been reported in 33 countries on all inhabited continents.

Of particular concern is a spurt in cases diagnosed in Europe, where the number has doubled in the last year, as it did soon after the disease became known in the United States in 1981.

And there are indications that in Africa the disease may be striking heterosexual men and women in equal numbers, unlike the situation in the industrialized countries, where AIDS predominantly strikes homosexual men and intravenous drug users. The disease is occurring in several countries in central and western Africa to a much greater extent than was previously recognized.

Although AIDS has been diagnosed worldwide, the reports have been scattered, according to Dr. Walter Dowdle of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, who was chairman of an interna-

tional gathering of scientists in Geneva last weekend, the first meeting to discuss the global impact of AIDS.

Dr. Dowdle emphasized that the findings that emerged from that meeting should not be greeted with alarm. "AIDS is not a mysterious disease that is going to sweep the whole world," he said. "It is increasing, but not at a rate alarming for the general public."

The 38 scientists who met at the World Health Organization's headquarters in Geneva and all the specialists involved in AIDS research.

The 15 European countries reporting to WHO now account for about 10 percent of all AIDS cases. Of the 267 AIDS cases that have been reported in Europe, 164, or about 60 percent, were diagnosed from January to October of this year.

Preliminary results of a new study in central Africa have led some AIDS experts to suspect that the disease may be transmitted heterosexually in some areas of the world, although the study also suggests that it may be spread in less-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



U.S., Russia to Continue START Talks

Negotiators in the Geneva talks on intercontinental missiles met for more than three hours Tuesday and said they would meet again on Thursday. The chief Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, above, said there had been no progress, but American delegates were cheered by the fact that the START talks remained open after the Soviet walkout from negotiations on medium-range missiles. Page 2.

Over 50% of U.S. Cancer Patients Now Said to Survive 5 Years

By Victor Cohn

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than 50 percent of all cancer patients are surviving at least five years and most of this group are cured of their cancer, according to Dr. Vincent DeVita, director of the National Cancer Institute.

"This is a landmark achievement," he said Monday, crediting it to years of slow but steady progress against most cancers.

Thanks in large part to the 12-year, \$9.6-billion National Cancer Program, he said, there are at least 5,000 oncologists, doctors specializing in cancer, compared with perhaps 500 in 1970, and "there is more expertise" as well as new methods of treating cancer.

By official estimate, Dr. DeVita told the government's National Cancer Advisory Board, 48 percent of cancer patients diagnosed between 1975 and 1979 will live at

least five years, unless they die of an unrelated cause.

"But this is a very conservative estimate as of 1980," he added. "I am convinced that the survival rate is already over 50 percent."

In 1970-73, 42 percent of all patients survived their cancers, and in 1960-63, 38 percent.

The new official estimate is based on reports on all cancers in a group of cities and states with 10 percent of the nation's population. Dr. DeVita based his even more optimistic 1983 estimate on up-to-date reports from leading cancer centers. Their cure rates typically run around 15 percent better than national rates, but the whole country usually catches up in time.

A National Cancer Institute summary of the latest figures went even further than Dr. DeVita. It called 48 percent of all patients curable. But some cancers, especially breast, kidney and prostate

cancer, may recur many years later, so most authorities long ago quit calling the five-year survival rate a cure rate.

Still, about 85 percent of all cancer patients who survive for five years will be alive in another five years.

The statistics are not as encouraging for blacks as for whites. For whites, the relative five-year survival rate — the probability of escaping a recurrence of cancer — is 49 percent, based on 1973-79 reports. For blacks, the rate is 37 percent.

But there has been improvement. The percentage for blacks is up 2 points from last year, and the figure for whites is up 1 percent. Dr. DeVita said, "With these large numbers, 1 percent is a significant improvement."

One advisory board member, Dr. LaSalle Lefell of Howard University, said the black rate shows that

"the poor, black or white, don't do as well when they get cancer, perhaps because they don't get to good treatment as quickly."

Nor are the statistics optimistic for every form of cancer.

Some details:

- As of 1980, 73 percent of breast cancer patients, 67 percent of prostate cancer patients and 50 percent of kidney cancer patients were surviving at least five years.

- But breast cancer is a stubborn disease, and by best available figures, which are probably out of date, 80 percent of those with breast cancer who survived five years were still alive in 10 years, and 62 percent in 20 years. Among those with prostate cancer who survived five years, 73 percent survived 10 years, and among those with kidney cancer, 87 percent.

- The breast cancer death rate is down for women under 50, but up a

few percentage points for women over 50.

- Some of the cancers with the most encouraging five-year survival percentages are thyroid, 92 percent; endometrium, 87; melanoma, 79; bladder, 72; Hodgkins disease, 70; uterine cervix, 67.

- Some of the cancers with the least hopeful survival rates are lung, 12 percent; esophagus, 5; pancreas, 3. But almost everywhere, "we can be proud of some improvement," Dr. DeVita said. For example, 8 percent of those with lung cancer in 1960-1963 survived five years.

- "The most disheartening news," the summary said, is that smoking by women nearly doubled their death rate from lung cancer between 1970 and 1980. From 10.7 to 20.3 per 100,000. Lung cancer is expected to pass breast cancer next year as the leading cause of death by cancer in women.

INSIDE

- The Soviet Union is believed to be increasing the number of SS-20 missiles in Asia. Page 5.

- The Reagan plan to sell weather satellites to private industry is dead. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- The U.S. reported its trade deficit swelled to a record \$8.97 billion last month as oil imports rose. Page 7.

ARTS/LEISURE

- "St. Francis of Assisi," Messiaen's first opera, was given its premiere by the Paris Opera. David Stevens reports. Page 6.

TOMORROW

- Beirut's resilient citizenry may finally be reaching the end of the tether. In insights, which for technical reasons again appears on Thursday this week.

Mr. Hu said in Tokyo that Beijing had filed a protest in Washington and would await a reply. If the reply is not satisfactory, he said, the visit will be reconsidered.

U.S. Upturn Leaves the Homeless Behind

Nationwide Report Says Growing Number of Americans Use Shelters

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nearly a year of rising economic hopes, with declining rates of unemployment, is apparently leaving one category of citizen outside the recovery. According to reports from around the country, the number of Americans without homes shows no sign of abating.

For reasons that range from historic changes in the job market to their own mental or emotional incapacity, the homeless continue to crowd shelters in numbers that are, if anything, greater than a year ago in the trough of the recession. This offers little support for the hope that a rising economy would diminish their ranks.

"As the winter of 1983-84 approaches, the prognosis among the emergency-shelter providers from New York to San Francisco is an ominous one," says a draft report called "The Homeless and the Economic Recovery" by the National Coalition for the Homeless.

"Since the number of homeless men, women and children has remained at record levels, and in many cases has increased over the past summer," the report says, "the coming of colder weather can only compound a critical situation."

Gerald Miller of the Salvation Army in Salt Lake City, using the term "new poor" to describe the men and women who have been dislodged from jobs and homes by the recession, said: "If the economy is recovering as we hope, it hasn't reached the new poor." A year ago, Mr. Miller's organization was serving an average of 9,000 free meals a month in Salt Lake City; this year, the figure is 11,000.

On a frayed edge of Denver that has not yet been absorbed into the city's gleaming new hub, Ed and Kay Collins were about to mark their second Thanksgiving on the road in search of work. With their 10-year-old son, they left Louisville, Kentucky, just before Thanksgiving 1982, after Mr. Collins's construction job ended.

New Orleans followed Oklahoma City and San Antonio, Texas, followed New Orleans, and after that a dozen other places yielded small jobs and mean wages until the Collinses arrived three weeks ago in Denver.

Mr. Collins, 31, has heard the encouraging news from Washington. But he judges the state of things by the length of time it takes to land a day's work from the morning shape-up at the day-labor center, and by how long the job lasts.

"I'm working pretty steady," he said. "So I guess things are looking better for a change." His job, tearing down an old railroad station, pays only \$5 an hour, but by staying at the Samaritan Shelter, the family can save enough to move on.

The Collins family is only one aspect of the problem. As men and women who have seen better times, they have the easiest claim on the sympathy of the rest of the nation and the best chances.

Yet the men and women who work with the problem point out that the homeless include many who survived on the edge of things until the economy sank and government policies changed, and who will face a harder time finding permanent homes: welfare families whose rent stipend has not kept pace with housing costs, pensioners forced out of housing they cannot afford, people released from mental hospitals.

New York City is now operating 18 emergency shelters for men and women, an increase of two in the last week. A plan for 2,000 more beds in the city over two years has been announced, which would bring the total beds to 7,800. At the beginning of last week, the city was giving shelter to 5,653 homeless, an increase of a third over the year before.

The coalition's survey of shelters in a dozen cities outlined the problem:

- In Cleveland in August, the West Side Catholic Center had to turn away 65 homeless women and their children because the center was filled; last winter, they turned away only half that number.
- Six weeks after Chicago's St. Martin de Porres Shelter was opened in May, it was filled capacity and turning away 140 women and children a day; now that number has passed 200 a day.
- "The number of homeless women is continuing to increase," reported Terry Lynch of the District of Columbia's 30-bed Calvary Center. "We're all operating at capacity."

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• The L.A. Mission in Los Angeles reports a 10-percent increase in the number of men seeking beds over last year.

Members of the network that has sprung up to help the homeless argue that the economy may be improving, but at the expense of the men and women who occupied

its lower rungs in the prosperity of the late 1970s.

"We haven't seen any improvement in the local economy," said Lewis Hickson, director of the Capucin Center soup kitchen in Detroit, where the number of meals served has risen a third over last year's level. "And we're hearing from the auto companies that there will be 170,000 still out of work even if the plants went back to 100-percent production."

Many homeless people manage to find work and pull themselves back up. Ed Langley and his family arrived at the Samaritan Shelter in Denver and began working day-labor jobs. But he eventually found work in Phoenix, Arizona, and recently returned to report that a life on road had paid off.

U.S. Weighs Increasing Contribution To World Bank's Economic Aid Unit

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering an appeal by A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, to raise the planned U.S. commitment for subsidized aid to nonindustrialized nations from \$750 million a year to \$1 billion.

In effect, an increase of that size for the International Development Association, the bank's lending agency for poor countries, would trigger donations by other countries, leading to a \$12.6-billion program over three years, starting in mid-1984, instead of the \$9 billion now envisaged by U.S. Treasury officials.

A final determination on the size of the IDA program, known as IDA-7, is to be made in Paris Dec. 10-11 at a meeting of deputy finance ministers, and the result of that meeting is dependent on top-level Reagan administration decisions to be made this week.

A preliminary session last week of a White House interdepartmental policy committee headed by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan left the matter open, despite considerable pressure from both Republican and Democratic senators and congressmen to be more generous toward the development association. At the same time, several heads of government have sent messages or talked personally with President Ronald Reagan about the need for a strengthened IDA.

Administration officials would not say whether they will modify their decision, announced at the last annual World Bank meeting, to limit future IDA contributions to \$750 million annually. But in an interview, the bank's senior vice president, Moeen A. Qureshi, said, "I think there is real hope and real expectation on our part that this figure would be substantially increased."

Mr. Qureshi thinks the upcoming IDA negotiations in Paris provide the United States with a chance to reassert its world leadership in donations and, at the same time, to take a step in its own self-interest.

A Treasury study initiated at the start of the Reagan administration concluded that the bank and its subsidiaries serve U.S. foreign policy as well as U.S. security interests. Much of the IDA money and similar economic aid is actually expended in the United States.

If these negotiations are delayed beyond this month, Mr. Qureshi said, "then it is very likely that some key donors — Japan, for example — will not be able to make the appropriate provisions in their budgets for the next year. If they do make those appropriations, they could be lower than what they would otherwise be in the event of an agreement."

Although Congress recently came through with an appropriation of \$845 million, which almost completes the U.S. pledge for IDA-6, the agency will run out of funds on July 1, 1984. Only \$150 million remains to be appropriated out of the \$3.24 billion originally voted for the U.S. IDA-6 contribution over three years, but which has had to last for four years.

Nonetheless, Mr. Clausen, Mr. Qureshi and others at the World Bank say they are encouraged by the fact that Congress, for the second straight year, has appropriated close to \$1 billion for IDA, well over the \$750-million ceiling that had been set by Mr. Regan for IDA-7.

"It is also important, in my view," Mr. Qureshi said, "as yet another step, another proof, that the United States is not walking out on its responsibilities and its commitments and its involvement in multinational economic cooperation."

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"It is also important, in my view," Mr. Qureshi said, "as yet another step, another proof, that the United States is not walking out on its responsibilities and its commitments and its involvement in multinational economic cooperation."

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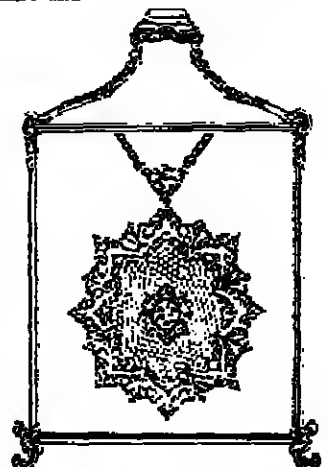
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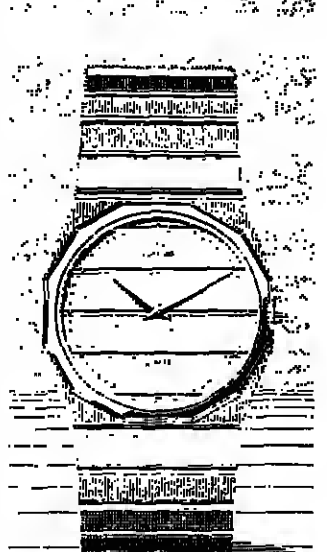
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Publisher of Hustler Admits Meeting De Lorean Privately

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Larry Flynt, the sex magazine publisher, says that he and John Z. De Lorean, the automaker charged with drug dealing, met by prearrangement several weeks ago in the parking lot of a motel.

Mr. Flynt was in court Monday to show why he should not be held in contempt of court for failing to show up on time on Nov. 18 to pay a daily fine of \$10,000 for contempt of court. He admitted lying in earlier testimony when he said that he had not left his Los Angeles mansion for about six weeks before his arrest Nov. 1 for failing to come to court with a mysterious tape involving the De Lorean case.

In recent weeks, Mr. Flynt has involved himself deeply in the De Lorean case by obtaining secret surveillance tapes made in a government drug "sting" operation and turning them over to the Columbia Broadcasting System and its Los Angeles affiliate. The tapes were broadcast late last month.

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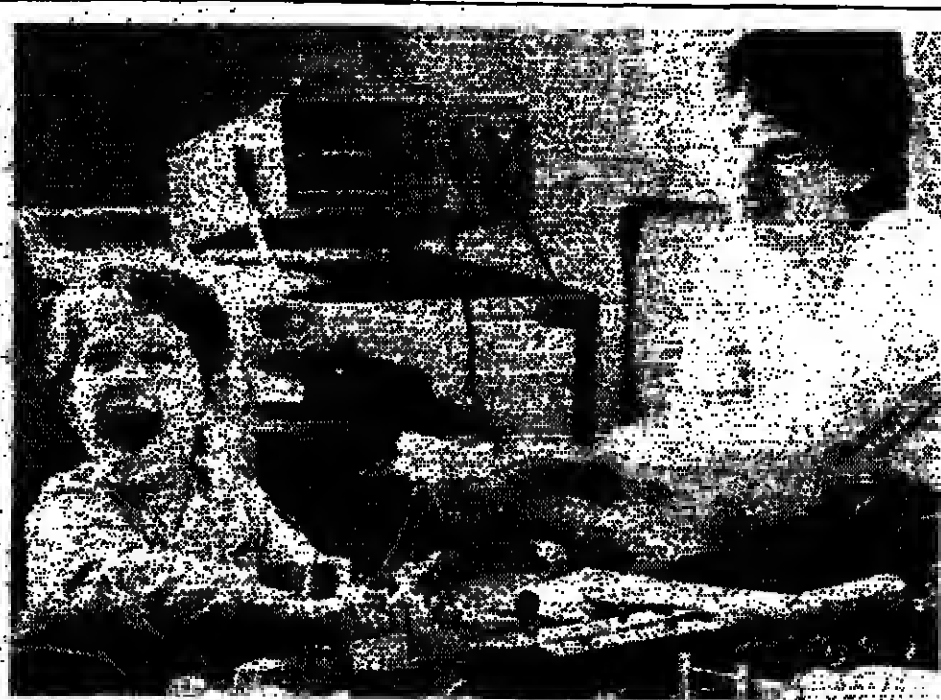
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Ian Patterson happily responds to sounds spoken by Laurie Eisenberg, an audiologist.

Coil Attached to Auditory Nerve Allows Deaf Boy to Hear

LOS ANGELES — A three-year-old deaf boy heard sound for the first time because of a controversial operation in which a small coil of wire was implanted in his skin and attached to his auditory nerve.

Ian Patterson had undergone a cochlear implant in September in which doctors at the House Ear Institute of Los Angeles made a crescent-shaped incision behind his left ear and implanted a coil of wire.

On Monday, doctors attached the device to the auditory nerve, which transmits sound sensations to the brain. Later, at the institute, Ian was playing with toys when Laurie Eisenberg, an audiologist, chanted, "Ba ba ba ba." Ian looked up and grinned. He had electronically heard her enter the sounds.

Deaf adults who once could hear say that the sound Ian heard is like static from a radio that is not tuned well enough to be distinct. But some audiologists say that the sound could be enough to help Ian, already tested as having a high IQ, learn to read lips and perhaps to speak.

The operation, controversial for children so young, was financed by a community fund-raising drive, which began after the family's health insurance company refused to pay for it.

Credibility Called Issue In Japan Vote

Nakasone Emphasizing Images of Statesmanship

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, facing a general election next month, said Tuesday that Japan needs him to maintain its international credibility.

Mr. Nakasone was forced to dissolve the lower house of parliament Monday. Opposition parties had blocked business in the parliament, or Diet, following the conviction on bribery charges of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, one of his main political backers.

"If we lose the election, then the credibility of Japan and the party will go down," Mr. Nakasone told officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The prime minister appeared to be trying to extract maximum advantage from visits this month by President Ronald Reagan and other leaders.

Japanese television devoted much time to showing Mr. Nakasone in friendly but earnest conversation with Mr. Reagan, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Hu Yaobang, leader of China's Communist Party.

Mr. Nakasone had assured Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl that he would try to increase access to the Japanese market for foreign goods and maintain Japan's defense capability.

The prime minister told the LDP officials that the main issues of the campaign for the Dec. 18 election would be administrative reform and the establishment of Japan as a reliable international partner. He put political ethics third.

These priorities were echoed in remarks made on television by the party's secretary-general, Susumo Nakai.

"Political ethics are important," he said, "but how to secure the nation's security and the people's livelihood is more important."

Opposition parties made it clear they would try to focus attention on what they called Mr. Nakasone's failure to clean up politics in the 12 months he has been in office.

In particular, the opposition was hoping to make political capital from public unease over the Tanaka affair.

Mr. Tanaka was sentenced last month, after a trial lasting nearly seven years, to four years in prison with a fine of more than \$2 million. He was convicted of accepting a bribe of the same amount to promote Lockheed Aircraft Corp. sales in Japan. Mr. Tanaka remains free on bail while appealing the conviction and sentence.

Few opposition politicians expect to break the conservative LDP's 28-year grip on power. They believe a more realistic aim is to reduce the party's parliamentary majority.

If the party loses more than 16 of its 286 seats in the 511-member House of Representatives, it could be outnumbered on some house committees, making passage of government laws more difficult.

A loss of 20 seats could jeopardize Mr. Nakasone's own position.

Russians Said to Increase SS-20s in Asia

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Soviet Union is increasing the number of SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia from 108 to as many as 144, according to Japanese and U.S. officials here.

But the Japanese government sees the new Asian deployments as the culmination of a year of Soviet threats and actions that have vastly enhanced its efforts to build public support for expanded Japanese defenses and a closer relationship with the Western alliance.

The officials said that nine new SS-20s are being installed at each of three new bases in the far eastern Soviet Union.

The final total is expected to reach more than 140 in "the foreseeable future."

In addition, U.S. diplomats and

officials in the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone believe an increasing number of the 3,000-mile (4,848-kilometer) range missiles are targeted on Japan rather than China.

Although they do not draw a direct connection between the increased Asian deployment, whose beginning would have predated Moscow's withdrawal last week from the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons, the officials describe the suspension of the talks as an additional indication of a sharply increased threat to the Pacific.

Japanese officials and U.S. diplomats point with satisfaction to a series of recent public opinion polls indicating that more than 90 percent of the Japanese people now consider Soviet military power a threat to Japan, compared to

slightly more than half in surveys in the spring.

But while pleased with what they see as an overwhelming trend, many Japanese who are sympathetic to Mr. Nakasone's general aim fear he may try to go too far too fast in trying to capitalize on it.

"This is a very sensitive time," said one official, recalling a public uproar here after Mr. Nakasone referred to Japan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" during a visit in January to Washington. He acknowledged that Mr. Nakasone's "rhetoric" on defense questions risked offending traditional post-war Japanese pacifist sensibilities.

For their part, some U.S. officials fear that Mr. Nakasone may be too embroiled in domestic political difficulties, including the recent bribery conviction of the government party leader, Kakuei

Tanaka, or simply not know how to translate the favorable public mood into the kind of stepped-up defense commitment the Reagan administration has urged on Japan.

Some, like the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, believe that Mr. Nakasone already has made great strides in at least voicing Japan's intention of playing a greater role in its own defense.

Others point out, however, that for the most part Japanese goals, such as a pledge to begin defending the country's sea lanes for a distance of 1,000 miles, are set for many years in the future.

But for the moment, both the Nakasone and Reagan administrations appear to be basking in the favorable glow reflected by what they see as a year of Soviet strategic and propaganda blunders toward Japan.

Commonwealth Fails to Condemn U.S. on Grenada

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Leaders of the Commonwealth nations, declaring Tuesday in a communiqué at the end of their biennial summit meeting that now was the time for "reconstruction, not recrimination," declined to condemn the United States for its intervention in Grenada or even to call the action an invasion.

But they formally took the United States to task for obstructing the independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia, from South Africa. They condemned Washington and Pretoria for insisting on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition and said greater pressure should be brought through the United Nations.

The United States is part of a five-member Western group mandated by the United Nations to seek a resolution to the Namibian situation. Canada and Britain, both Commonwealth members, are also part of the group, as are France and West Germany.

But the conferees, representing 44 countries, failed to reach a consensus on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, reflecting a split in the Commonwealth that saw Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India emerge as the spokesman of one side and Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia as the spokesman of the other.

Mr. Hawke said it was illogical to say it is all right to have Cuban troops in Angola because they were invited there, as the Commonwealth leaders have done, and then to call for the withdrawal from Lebanon of U.S., French, Italian

and British troops who were invited to that country.

The communiqué noted that "many heads of government" had called for the withdrawal of the Western peacekeeping forces from Lebanon. The conference as a whole, however, urged Israel's withdrawal from all lands it has occupied since 1967, and supported the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

As had been anticipated, the leaders formally offered to support a peacekeeping force in Grenada, to be drawn from the 12 Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean.

The leaders restated their opposition to any attempt to infringe on

the integrity of any country, particularly a small one. But they said they looked forward to a re-establishment of normal democratic government in a Grenada free of "foreign military forces."

Mrs. Gandhi said later, however, that the summit wanted to see all foreign troops removed from Grenada as soon as possible. "I should have preferred an unconditional withdrawal," she said.

The role of two countries, the United States and Cuba, figured prominently in the communiqué.

The United States was criticized for a narrow conception of world affairs growing out of a preoccupation with the Soviet Union.

The communiqué asserted that the problems of Central America are "rooted not in East-West ideological rivalry but in deep-seated social and economic ills." It urged all countries to refrain from the use of force in that region.

Many of the conferees clearly had come to New Delhi opposing the invasion of Grenada by the United States and six Eastern Caribbean countries. But the six countries made what was said to be a moving explanation for their actions, speaking of a profound fear of Cuban aggression.

Badly Planned Reactor Plant Is Said To Set Back Soviet Nuclear Program

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The nuclear power industry in the Soviet Union has suffered a major setback as a result of faulty planning and erroneous geological surveys that have led to severe problems in the construction of the country's largest reactor manufacturing plant, according to well-informed sources.

The \$4-billion project is located at the edge of a huge man-made lake in southern Russia. The sources said Monday that unexpected land erosion damaged the foundations of the plant, which is partly operational.

The completion of the plant known as Atomash is now in doubt, the sources said.

The Soviet long-range energy program calls for a substantial increase in nuclear-generated power. Almost all of the additional electrical power plants planned for the rest of the century are to come from nuclear power plants.

Upon completion, Atomash was to become the main Soviet producer of nuclear reactors, with a capacity of eight 1,000-megawatt units annually.

According to the sources, the authorities have been considering several alternatives for the continued construction of the giant plant to get the nuclear power program

back on track. There are no indications that a solution has been found.

One idea to salvage the project, the sources said, is to permanently freeze the ground under the plant to prevent further erosion. However, this would be expensive, requiring additional industrial facilities to create and maintain artificial permafrost in an area located in the temperate climatic zone.

The original miscalculation made by planners was not corrected by geologists who located the plant at Volgodonsk, at the edge of a huge artificial lake. The 1,042-square-mile (2,700-square-kilometer) lake was completed in 1955 to feed the hydroelectric plant near Tsimlyansk.

The construction of Atomash has been under way for nearly 10 years. Two years after the first reactor was due for completion, it had still not been commissioned. The problem of erosion, however, became apparent earlier this year, leading to speculation last summer that there may have been a nuclear mishap at the plant.

Subsequent speculation focused on the extraordinary degree of official attention devoted to the problems at Atomash, suggesting that an accident may have occurred that was related to non-nuclear aspects of the project.

A major personnel shakeup at

the time involved the dismissals of Ignat Novikov, a vice chairman of the Council of Ministers who was in charge of construction, and other senior officials. Among those fired was Gennadi N. Fomin who, as chairman of the state committee for civil construction, was directly responsible for the project.

A series of senior officials, including Vladimir Dolgikh, a candidate Politburo member responsible for heavy industry, visited Volgodonsk last July.

In a speech at the time, Mr. Dolgikh accused the builders of the Atomash of having "for a number of years failed to observe approved technological procedures" and of having permitted "gross deviations" from design requirements. He ordered the management to "draft and carry out as soon as possible a package of measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of their mistakes."

It has not been officially disclosed what went wrong with the construction.

The delay of Atomash construction or the possible scaling down of the project would have an impact not only on Moscow's plans to increase the proportion of its energy generated by nuclear plants — now about 7 percent — but also on those of various Soviet bloc countries to which the plant was to have supplied atomic reactors.

U.S. Urges Nicaragua to Pursue Talks

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department said that if Nicaragua was serious about asking Cuban military advisers to leave the country, it should step up negotiations with other Central American countries for a peace settlement.

Alan D. Romberg, the department spokesman, said Monday that the Reagan administration's view "is that what they should do is move speedily" with other Latin American nations to draft the specific provisions of a regional accord. Two rounds of talks are already scheduled in Panama for the first half of December.

The administration was responding to reports quoting Nicaraguan officials as having said that 1,000 Cuban military advisers, roughly half of Cuba's estimated military contingent, had been ordered to leave Nicaragua in the next week. The officials were quoted as saying this would be in addition to 1,000 Cuban teachers reported to have left Nicaragua already.

Privately, administration specialists have reacted skeptically, asserting that Washington still had no evidence that the Cuban military presence in Nicaragua had been reduced.

An official statement issued by Mr. Romberg said: "The Sandinistas have clearly been communicating to the press and others an avowed conciliatory posture. But it's too early to evaluate whether this represents a substantive change of position."

D'Aubuisson Visa Rejected
The State Department said Tuesday it had rejected visa requests from Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly, and Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez of Nicaragua. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The decision concerning Mr. d'Aubuisson appeared to reflect U.S. concern over an upsurge in activity by rightist death squads in El Salvador. Mr. d'Aubuisson is a leader of the extreme right.

John Dimick, 85, An Archaeologist, Oil Engineer, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John Dimick, 85, a retired oil engineer, philanthropist and archaeologist who helped restore the Embalming House of the Sacred Apis Bulls in Egypt, died of cancer Friday in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Mr. Dimick was born in Castletown, Kentucky. He was a graduate of Washington & Lee University. During the 1920s, he was an oil engineer with the Phillips Petroleum Co. in Oklahoma. In later years, he made archaeology his principal occupation.

He served in Spain with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. From 1952 to 1958, he worked for the CIA and combined government assignments with archaeology. He discovered the Embalming House in 1954 while digging in ruins at the ancient Egyptian city of Memphis.

Other deaths:
W. Murray Todd, 55, a retired official of the National Academy of Sciences and former writer and analyst with the CIA, Saturday in Washington.

Robert Preble, 86, a newspaperman, test pilot and former president of Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. in Chicago Saturday.

Gordon Harens, 80, head of the foreign copy desk of The New York Times for 10 years during more than 40 years with the newspaper, Friday in Center Moriches, New York.

Ken Scott, 50, in charge of Washington news coverage for ABC Radio since 1966, Tuesday of cancer in Washington.

Turkish Cypriot Regime Resigns to Plan Reforms

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay of the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus handed the resignation of his government to President Rauf Denktaş on Tuesday, clearing the way for planned constitutional changes.

An announcement from Mr. Cagatay's office said the resignation was designed to give Mr. Denktaş freedom to take the necessary steps in the "new era" following the island community's Nov. 15 declaration of independence.

In a cabinet meeting before Mr. Cagatay's resignation, Mr. Denktaş said that necessary legislation was under way for the formation of a Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Cagatay's government will stay on in a caretaker role until a new government emerges from the Constituent Assembly, he said.

The assembly is to draft a new constitution or amend the existing one, political sources said. The constitution was adopted in a referendum in 1975, when Turkish Cypriots set up a separate administration a year after a Turkish invasion that divided the island into a northern Turkish sector and a southern Greek one.

The sources said that members of the current 40-seat legislature are also to become members of the Constituent Assembly, with possible additions of some interest groups.

Some opponents of Mr. Denktaş, most notably the leftist Re-

publican Turkish Party leader, Ozker Ozgur, have asserted that the president is seeking a new constitution to remain in power longer.

Under the 1975 constitution, a parliamentary system exists but the president is elected by the popular vote. Mr. Denktaş was elected twice, in 1976 and in 1981, and cannot run for a third term when his current term expires in 1986.

No U.S. Aid Cutoff Seen

The New York Times reported earlier from Ankara: Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen says that Turkey "is not expecting any cut in U.S. military and economic aid" because of the declaration of independence.

Mr. Turkmen said Monday that on his recent trip to Washington he had explained to "American officials and congressmen that Turkey is supporting the UN secretary-general's efforts for the resumption" of talks on Cyprus between the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots.

The Turkish official, who met in Washington with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, said that he had also told the Americans that Turkey had not encouraged the Turkish Cypriots to proclaim the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Shortly after the declaration of independence, U.S. diplomats in Ankara said privately that the action could have an effect on congressional votes on U.S. aid to Turkey.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Messiaen, St. Francis and Their Birds

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Rolf Liebermann took over the Paris Opéra almost 10 years ago, one of his first acts was to commission an opera from Olivier Messiaen, who had never written one. Eight years of work and two Opéra directors later the result, "St. Francis of Assisi," has reached the stage, a vast musical testament by the 74-year-old composer.

The commission was both obvious, because Messiaen is the dear of active French composers and one of the most important figures in 20th-century music, and daring, for there was nothing in his record to suggest any particular gift or inclination for theater. There also was every reason to believe he would make extraordinary demands on the resources of an opera house, which turned out to be so.

While Messiaen as teacher and composer plays a major role in the mainstream of French musical life, he also is a creative personality who stands totally outside any "school" or movement, much as did Berlioz in his own way in the last century.

The life of St. Francis seems a natural subject for a composer whose previous work has combined a devout advocacy of Roman Catholic theology with a kind of musical pantheism, the most prominent element being the assiduous noting of birdsong and its assimilation into his musical discourse. There are also Messiaen's research into exotic and complex rhythmic structures, his singular harmonic language, his

compulsion for associating specific colors with particular musical combinations, and his voluptuous orchestral palette. All of these elements are extensively present in "St. Francis."

The work is vast, even for a composer given to vast gestures. The world premiere Monday at the Palais Garnier began at 6 P.M. and the curtain rang down on the eighth and final scene just before midnight: nearly five hours of music. The orchestra is much too big for any opera house pit: Almost 70 strings were planted in the pit, and extensive complements of woodwinds and brass occupied bridges over both sides of the pit and in proscenium boxes on both sides. The array of percussion ranged from a wind machine to several members of the xylophone family, and eerie effects were made by a trio of ondes Martenot — the between-world-war electronic instrument kept alive now largely in Messiaen's music.

"St. Francis," subtitled "Franciscan scenes," is less an opera in any standard sense than a kind of sacred musical representation. For his own libretto, Messiaen chose from popular medieval texts about Francis as well as from the saint's own presumed writings. The scenes include a dialogue on "perfect joy," Francis's healing embrace of the leper, the appearance of an angel who plays heavenly music to Francis on a viol (represented aurally by the three ondes Martenot), the saint's sermon to the birds, his receiving of the stigmata, his death.

But the real drama is Francis's inner progress toward sainthood. Probably only a card-carrying Messiaen enthusiast could remain absorbed by this for the work's full length. There are moments of great beauty, certain scenes (the leper, the stigmata) had a convincing vigor and power, and the composer uses his immense orchestra with economy and consideration for the voices. But for those who cannot enter fully into Messiaen's sound world and time scale, it is hard to justify the Wagnerian length and slow-motion pace. The two-hour second act in particular sagged badly, and in the scene of preaching to the birds, Francis's repetitious vocal themes were out of their welcome.

This production has two musical heroes: the bass-baritone José Van Dam, who brought distinction to the arduous title role — at the center of every scene but one — with smoothly eloquent singing, exemplary diction and acting of dignified sensitivity; and Seiji Ozawa, the conductor, who confidently

and enthusiastically led his far-flung forces through minefields of multiple rhythms and overlapping sound masses, and got a distinguished response from the Opéra's augmented orchestra and chorus.

Christiane Ede-Pierre, the only feminine voice in the cast, sang radiantly and moved with a caution imposed by cumbersome, multicolored wings, while Kenneth Riegel was suitably intense and overwrought as the leper, Philippe Duminy, Georges Gauthier, Michel Sénéchal and Jean-Philippe Courtis all made telling contributions as Franciscan brothers.

Messiaen not only went to the Assisi area and as far afield as the Isle of Pines in New Caledonia to collect birdsong, but his libretto is full of detailed instruction about bow "St. Francis" is supposed to look. Repeatedly the libretto urges stage director and designer to consult the works of Cimabue, Giotto, Fra Angelico and Matthias Grünewald to see what he means.

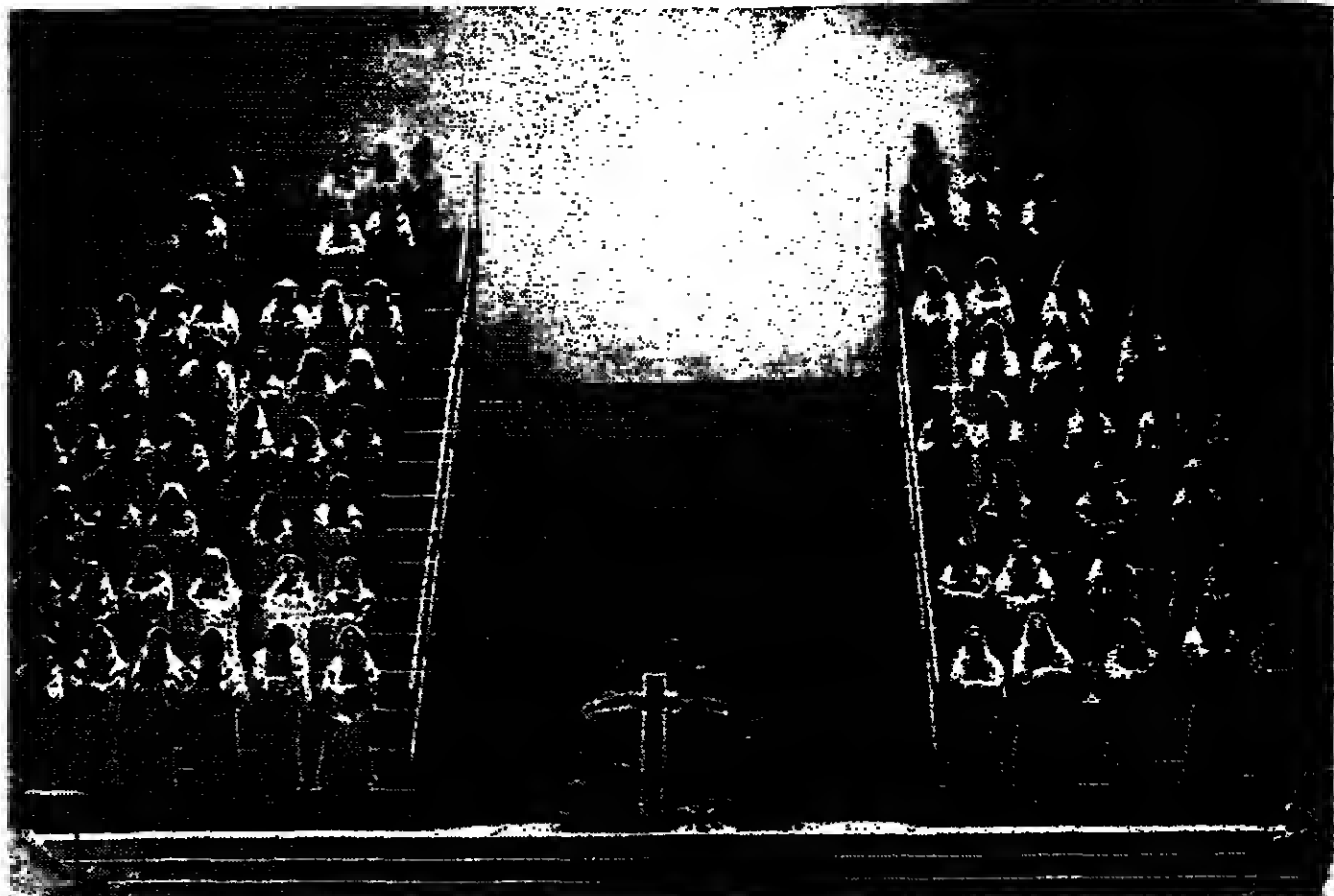
Sandro Segni and his designer, Giuseppe Crisolini-Malatesta, managed to make a virtue of inherently static tableaux through stylized movement and miniaturized sets evoking medieval religious painting — the latter framed in

cube-shaped housings that rolled back to allow to chorus to be rolled on as needed aboard large stairways.

Perhaps the stylizing of the stage movement was meant to owe something to Oriental theater, too, which would account for the attractive but otherwise anomalous sliding Japanese shoji screens, with symbolic radiating lines, that served as the stage curtain.

Some of the special effects were not particularly successful, such as the scattering of lights meant to represent the flight of birds moving into a cross formation, or were even jarring, as was the surgical precision with which laser beams applied the stigmata.

Messiaen never seems to have had much trouble getting a hearing for even his most gigantic scores (particularly in the United States and Japan), but "St. Francis of Assisi" may be headed for the concert hall rather than the opera house in the long run. That the composer was given carte blanche and a prestigious platform for what is almost certainly his last major statement is to everyone's credit, but a reckless disregard of theatrical limitations and the stamina of opera-goers will surely take its toll.



José Van Dam, center, as St. Francis of Assisi in the Paris Opéra production of Messiaen's work.

'Poppy': Peter Nichols's Angry Pantomime Is an Adventurous Musical

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Though its belated removal from the Barbican to the infinitely more suitable Victorian surroundings of the Adelphi has been somewhat grudgingly noticed

THE LONDON STAGE

elsewhere, there's still not much doubt in my mind that Peter Nichols's angry pantomime "Poppy" remains the most adventurous and intriguing musical in town.

True, it still doesn't altogether work, and if anything the cracks in the structure that were apparent a year ago have actually widened with the injection of a great deal of pre-Broadway American money and the arrival of Onna White as choreographer, not to mention almost all-new cast, the one survivor from the original being Geoffrey Hutchings as an award-winning dame whose main contribution to the first night was to advance to the footlights and threaten anyone who refused to join in his audience sing-along with two tickets to "Jean Seberg."

But to understand what makes "Poppy" so consistently enthralling, indeed given its balneocenic, one might say addictive, theme, we need to set it in the context of much of the author's earlier work. Just as "The National Health" was built on the structure of television hospital soap-operas, just as "Privates on Parade" was constructed out of the old wartime revue fabric, so "Poppy" derives directly from a tacky English pantomime convention, and just what Broadway audiences are going to unscramble from that remains to be seen.

So, what we have here first of all is a pantomime, indeed one originally conceived not for the Barbican at all but for the seedier surroundings of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East. We have a dame, a principal boy who is of course a girl (Antonia Ellis), the usual two-man horse, a principal girl who is really a girl and then we have the study of British opium-pushing in China a century ago, which is what the show is all about.

And that is where the troubles of "Poppy" really start. For not only can no pantomime sustain or contain all that Nichols wants to say

about the appalling behavior of the British in the Far East a century or so ago, but no pantomime nowadays conceived on this scale can possibly pay for itself unless it is built for something more than a ritual Christmas-holiday month at the Palladium. Accordingly "Poppy" has had to become a sort of panto-musical, and within less than three hours it now has to contain (1) all the trappings of Victorian pantomime, (2) all that Nichols wants to say about colonial corruption, and (3) massive Broadway dance numbers conceived by Onna White, who looks as though she hasn't been altogether happy since they last revived "Hit the Deck."

Like Stephen Sondheim with "Pacific Overtures" (a remarkably similar and equally fascinating exercise in mismatched Oriental form and content) Nichols finds himself defeated by his own framework: "Privates on Parade" had a deep internal logic because its central characters plausibly belonged to the Malaysian touring revue company they were also parodying. "Poppy" never satisfactorily explains why pantomime should be the format for an attack on drug-running, and indeed styles are now so confused that at the end of the first half, for no very clear reason, we get a kind of underwater Esther Williams nude ballet projected on a screen at the back of the stage, as though left over from the last revival of "Oh! Calcutta!"

There is, as may already have been gathered, a very great deal

going on here and some of it is smashing: set-piece numbers like "Rock-a-bye Randy," in which Jack sings of his devotion to the pantomime horse before settling down to eat it during a Chinese siege, or "Sir Richard's Song" in which the dame explains to the principal girl that she can't marry the principal boy because she's already his half-sister, are marvelously savage twists on the old pantomime convention. Had "Poppy" managed to stay with that, all would have been superb. As it is, we get still a kind of terrible second-half drift toward "The King and I" or "The World of Suzie Wong," neither of which ever set out to be pantomimes, and though the show has been tightened considerably since the Barbican, the recasting is a very mixed blessing indeed.

True, we do now get Alfred Marks as Obadiah Upward, marvelously cast to give the show a whiff of genuine Victorian tat. But against that we've lost Stephen Moore (as Dick), Geraldine Gardner (as Jack), and Jane Carr (as Queen Victoria), all of whom have been replaced by infinitely blander musical performers who somehow fail to trace the show back to its legitimate dramatic roots.

In a world of "Blondie" and "Dear Anyone" and "Cats" and "Dancin'," it is true that here at last we have a musical with something sharp and original to say about the country from which it comes, and above all a show which has not

locked all its brains in the heels of its tap shoes. In that sense "Poppy" is an unmissable treat. But it still has about it the look of a show on which not all the participants have come to the same conclusion about what they're setting out to achieve, and in the long march from the Barbican via the Strand to Broadway a show originally conceived for and about a Victorian greasepaint convention is perhaps bound to look a little uneasy about its various transplants.

As I noted when it first opened in Chichester in August, the revival of Terrence Rattigan's "The Sleeping Prince" (now at the Theatre Royal Haymarket for a short season) is an immensely stylish rethinking of the 1953 coronation comedy, better known in its later Olivier-Monroe movie incarnation as "The Prince and the Showgirl." This new production has moved intact to London. Set in what appears to be a replica of the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, it offers two of the highest high comedy performances available anywhere in town: from Judy Campbell as the great duchess cascading from a grand height and John Moffatt as the superbly camp aide-de-camp.

Omar Sharif, in his British stage debut, sleepwalks through a crumbling plot with considerable drowsy charm, while Debbie Arnold as the showgirl now manages rather more than the occasional squeaky echo of Marilyn Monroe.

The director, Peter Coe, has happily realized that what went wrong with the original version was Sir Laurence Olivier's determination to play the title role as the prince uncharmingly demanded by the author. By going now all out for precisely the Ruritanian charade that Rattigan was parodying, they have come up with a sizeable if quirky hit.

At the Lyric Hammersmith Studio, the Shared Experience Group of Miles Africa is offering until Dec. 17 an enchanting adaptation of Marjorie's "Successful Strategies" staged (in repertoire with his darker "False Admissions") as a kind of up-market chamber piece about fickle aristocratic romances and the games that rich lovers and their cynical but good-hearted servants play. Though done at 90 minutes without a break, there are occasional moments when one longs for the arrival of the mysterious murderer from "The Dranghtsman's Contract." But the tension is in the dialogue, and Africa has wisely approached his subject with an appalled if still loving awareness of privilege in a vacuum.

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A MESSAGE TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS



YOUR CHOICE, YOUR VOICE, YOUR VOTE.

We are gratified by the overwhelming support we have received from our shareholders and our employees. We appreciate your confidence in us.

For those of you who haven't voted yet, please remember that we must receive your proxy by this Friday, December 2. This is a crucial vote for all Gulf shareholders. **Your vote is vital.** It gives you an opportunity to help enable your Company to continue in the sound strategic direction that Gulf has been pursuing — a strategy that has led to 10 consecutive years of increases in dividend payments.

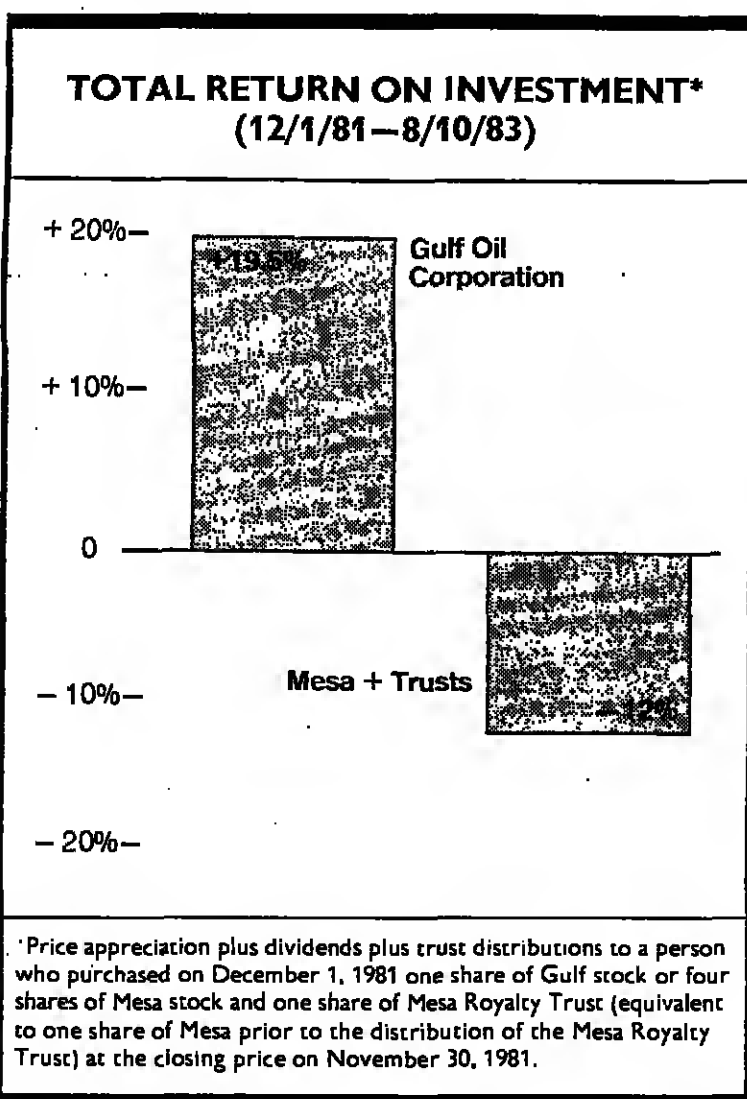
You have a choice, a voice, and a vote. But you must act quickly.

In this proxy contest, the Mesa Group — headed by T. Boone Pickens, Jr., — has sought to convince you that their interests are the same as yours. **We don't believe it.**

Remember what Mr. Pickens said as recently as October 19... after his group had bought a substantial number of Gulf shares... **"I just work for one crowd; that's the Mesa stockholder."**

Let's look at the recent record — ours and theirs.

The chart that follows shows the total return on Gulf stock from the time I became Gulf's chairman (December 1, 1981) until the Pickens Group began purchasing our stock. **Gulf's total return is up approximately 19.5%; Mesa's total return (including both royalty trusts) is down approximately 12%.**



IF YOU DON'T VOTE, IT'S THE SAME AS A VOTE AGAINST.

We believe our solid record of accomplishment deserves your support and your vote **FOR** management's proposal. But you must also know that **abstaining from voting is the same as voting against the proposal**, since approval requires that more than 50 percent of the company's outstanding shares be voted for it.

EVERY VOTE COUNTS

Your latest dated proxy is the only one that counts. Even if you have previously signed a Blue opposition proxy, you can still change your mind.

Please express your support of Gulf's proposal by signing, dating, and mailing the **WHITE** proxy card. And please do it now. While you still have a choice. And a voice. And a vote.

James E. Lee

James E. Lee
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

*Interview of October 19, 1983 on Cable News Network program "Money Line". The cited quotation is made with the permission of the broadcaster. The use of such media quote does not represent the broadcaster's endorsement of Gulf management or its positions. Gulf has not made any payment with respect to the publication of this quotation.

IMPORTANT

Because time is so short before the December 2 Special Meeting, we have arranged for you to vote, if you wish, by sending a Datagram. The procedure is simple and costs you nothing:

1. Call Western Union toll-free 1-800-325-6000 any time day or night (in Missouri only, dial 1-800-342-6700)
2. Tell the operator you want to send a prepaid Datagram charged to I.D. #F7082
3. The operator will have a complete copy of the **WHITE** management proxy card. Please tell the operator:
I want to vote all my Gulf shares **FOR** the proposed reorganization.
4. Give the operator your name, address and telephone number. If you are not a record owner, tell the operator your authority to send the proxy.
5. Western Union will then send a Datagram to Gulf reflecting your vote.

If your shares are registered in nominee name with your brokerage firm or bank, only they may vote your shares, and only upon receipt of your specific instructions. To ensure that your shares will be voted, please instruct the party responsible for your account to execute a WHITE proxy on your behalf immediately.

If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares registered in bank or nominee name, you are encouraged to call Georgeson & Co. Inc. at (212) 440-9800 in New York, U.S.A., or in London, England at 01-636-2361. Please call collect.

If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares registered in broker name, you are encouraged to call D. F. King & Co., Inc. at (212) 269-5550 in New York, (312) 236-5881 in Chicago, or (415) 788-1119 in San Francisco. Please call collect.

Gulf has also established the following toll-free numbers: 1-800-255-4853, and for Pennsylvania residents only 1-800-222-2152. If you cannot get through on the toll-free lines, we encourage you to call collect on the Georgeson & Co. Inc. and D. F. King & Co., Inc. telephone numbers.

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| Symbol | Price | Change |
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| Symbol | Price | Change |
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| 150M | 100.00 | 0.00 |

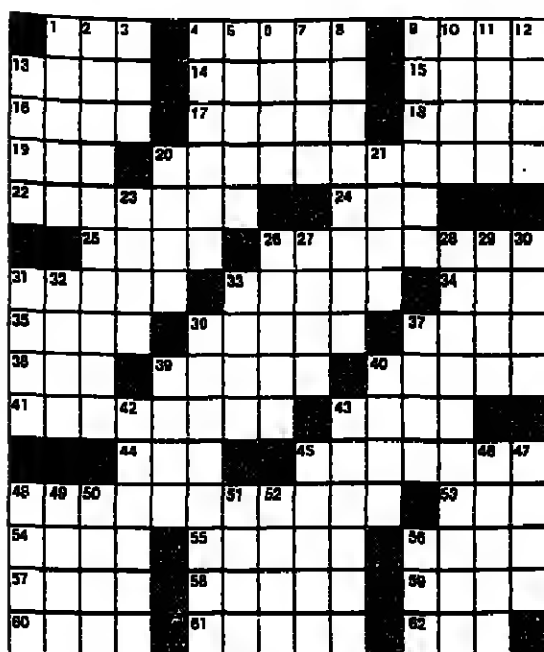
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Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks unless the current week's price is the highest or lowest since the year's high or low was reached.



ACROSS

1 The Prof. usually
4 Nebraska metropolis
9 Unbearably pleased
13 Duke or Earl
14 Book by D. S. Freeman
15 Henry's third Catherine
16 Delicate
17 A burdened giant
18 Robert or Alan
19 Autumn mo.
20 Monastery room for writing
22 "in America"
24 Bowler or skimmer
25 Stuckum
26 Border bloomers in a garden
31 Infection fighter
33 Coll. groups
34 Letter sign-off
35 Fill up
36 Carousal
37 "in a poke"
38 Serpent
39 Calcutta wear
40 Beattified
41 Practice

DOWN

1 Yellowish pink
2 Duplicating device
3 Sere
4 Edible garden plant
5 Paris subway
6 Chesterton's "Survey"
7 Full full
8 Beauty is his truth
9 Lacomian power
10 French Sudan today
11 A language of Pakistan
12 Chickpea, e.g.
13 Farm implement
20 (Has) moved through water
21 Trirame equipment
23 Deteriorating area
26 Palmer
27 Shuts up
28 Soule's 1888 invention
29 "Exodus" author
30 ANCO
31 Cicatrix
32 Gaelic
33 Larches
36 Gun-turret protector
37 Nautical term
38 Mosel tributary
40 Deli orders
42 A word's original form
43 Make a deal
44 Skipped
46 "Stop!"
47 Spring period
48 Pompos talk
49 Spread
50 Sound of contentment
51 Hawk of old
52 Fender damage
56 Baden-Baden, e.g.

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletka.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SURE HE ADDS SOMETHING TO OUR GOLDEN YEARS... TARNISH!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hand Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOAXI
LIMPE
DRIVET
DORWYB

Now arrange the correct letters to form the words.

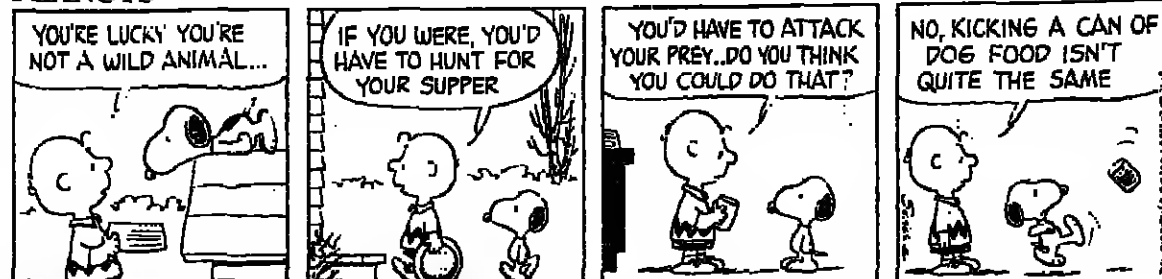
ANSWER: A " " " " OF A " " " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIMBO CRUSH DETACH BAKING
Answer: Where those old-time warriors went on their evening off — TO A "KNIGHT CLUB"

WEATHER

| EUROPE | | | | ASIA | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|---|------|----------------|-----|----|
| | HIGH | LOW | | | HIGH | LOW | |
| Alders | 17 | 10 | C | F | Bangkok | 25 | 18 |
| Athens | 16 | 10 | C | F | Beijing | 25 | 18 |
| Berlin | 16 | 10 | C | F | Bombay | 25 | 18 |
| Bombay | 16 | 10 | C | F | Buenos Aires | 25 | 18 |
| Buenos Aires | 16 | 10 | C | F | Calcutta | 25 | 18 |
| Calcutta | 16 | 10 | C | F | Caracas | 25 | 18 |
| Caracas | 16 | 10 | C | F | Cebu | 25 | 18 |
| Cebu | 16 | 10 | C | F | Colon | 25 | 18 |
| Colon | 16 | 10 | C | F | Dacca | 25 | 18 |
| Dacca | 16 | 10 | C | F | Dahomey | 25 | 18 |
| Dahomey | 16 | 10 | C | F | Dar es Salaam | 25 | 18 |
| Dar es Salaam | 16 | 10 | C | F | Delhi | 25 | 18 |
| Delhi | 16 | 10 | C | F | Detroit | 25 | 18 |
| Detroit | 16 | 10 | C | F | Dhaka | 25 | 18 |
| Dhaka | 16 | 10 | C | F | Dublin | 25 | 18 |
| Dublin | 16 | 10 | C | F | Edinburgh | 25 | 18 |
| Edinburgh | 16 | 10 | C | F | Frankfurt | 25 | 18 |
| Frankfurt | 16 | 10 | C | F | Hankow | 25 | 18 |
| Hankow | 16 | 10 | C | F | Hong Kong | 25 | 18 |
| Hong Kong | 16 | 10 | C | F | Houston | 25 | 18 |
| Houston | 16 | 10 | C | F | Imbabura | 25 | 18 |
| Imbabura | 16 | 10 | C | F | Jakarta | 25 | 18 |
| Jakarta | 16 | 10 | C | F | Kobe | 25 | 18 |
| Kobe | 16 | 10 | C | F | Kuala Lumpur | 25 | 18 |
| Kuala Lumpur | 16 | 10 | C | F | Lahore | 25 | 18 |
| Lahore | 16 | 10 | C | F | London | 25 | 18 |
| London | 16 | 10 | C | F | Los Angeles | 25 | 18 |
| Los Angeles | 16 | 10 | C | F | Manila | 25 | 18 |
| Manila | 16 | 10 | C | F | Medan | 25 | 18 |
| Medan | 16 | 10 | C | F | Mexico City | 25 | 18 |
| Mexico City | 16 | 10 | C | F | Moscow | 25 | 18 |
| Moscow | 16 | 10 | C | F | Mumbai | 25 | 18 |
| Mumbai | 16 | 10 | C | F | Nairobi | 25 | 18 |
| Nairobi | 16 | 10 | C | F | Paris | 25 | 18 |
| Paris | 16 | 10 | C | F | Rangoon | 25 | 18 |
| Rangoon | 16 | 10 | C | F | Rio de Janeiro | 25 | 18 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 16 | 10 | C | F | Sao Paulo | 25 | 18 |
| Sao Paulo | 16 | 10 | C | F | Seoul | 25 | 18 |
| Seoul | 16 | 10 | C | F | Singapore | 25 | 18 |
| Singapore | 16 | 10 | C | F | Sydney | 25 | 18 |
| Sydney | 16 | 10 | C | F | Taipei | 25 | 18 |
| Taipei | 16 | 10 | C | F | Tokyo | 25 | 18 |
| Tokyo | 16 | 10 | C | F | Yokohama | 25 | 18 |
| Yokohama | 16 | 10 | C | F | | | |

PEANUTS



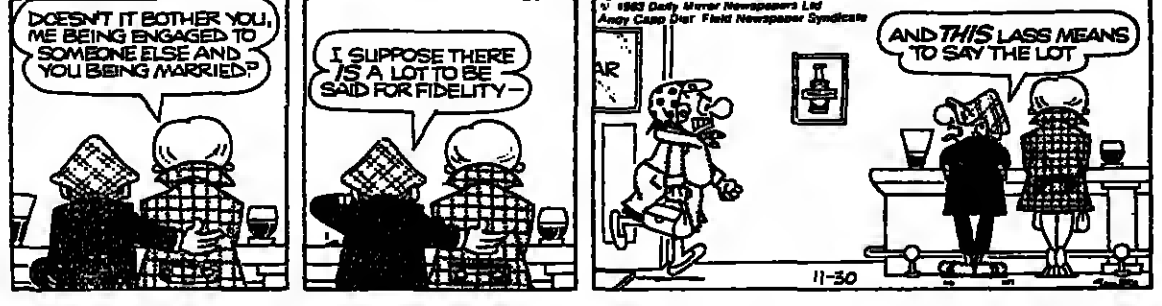
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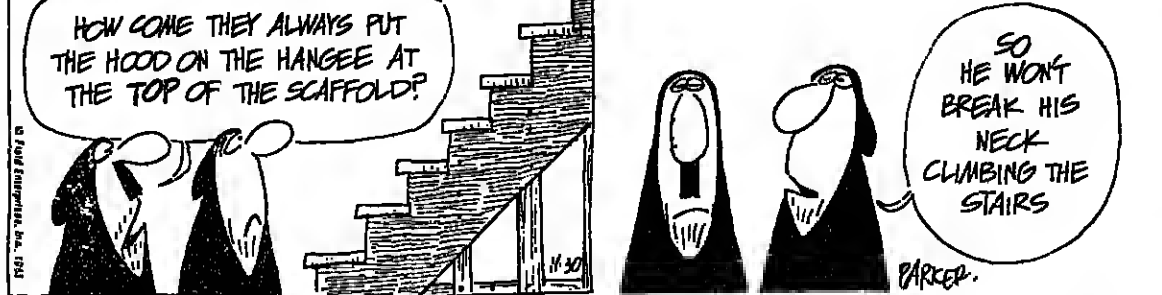
BETTY BAILEY



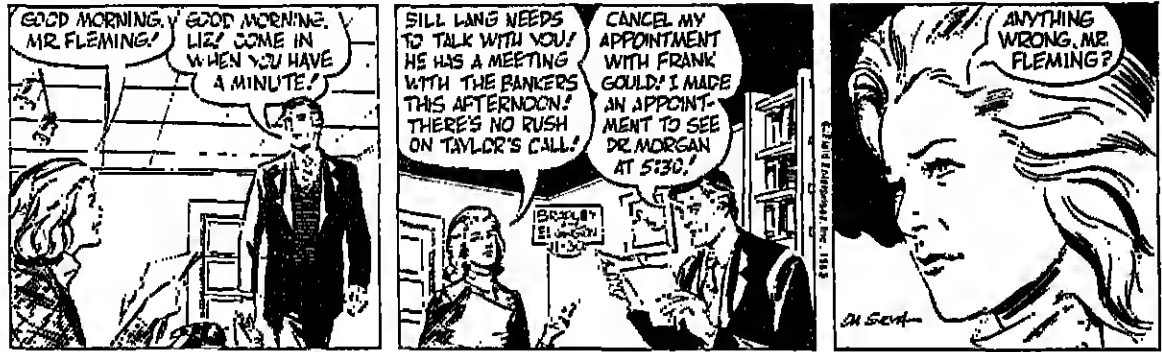
ANNE Y CAMP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

| Toronto | | | | Montreal | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | High | Low | Close | | High | Low | Close |
| 1900 AMCA Int | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 1000 Bank of Montreal | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 2000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1100 Bell Canada | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| 3000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1200 Bell Canada | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 |
| 4000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1300 Bell Canada | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 |
| 5000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1400 Bell Canada | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| 6000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1500 Bell Canada | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 |
| 7000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1600 Bell Canada | 160 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 160 1/2 |
| 8000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1700 Bell Canada | 170 1/2 | 170 1/2 | 170 1/2 |
| 9000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1800 Bell Canada | 180 1/2 | 180 1/2 | 180 1/2 |
| 10000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1900 Bell Canada | 190 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 190 1/2 |
| 11000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2000 Bell Canada | 200 1/2 | 200 1/2 | 200 1/2 |
| 12000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2100 Bell Canada | 210 1/2 | 210 1/2 | 210 1/2 |
| 13000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2200 Bell Canada | 220 1/2 | 220 1/2 | 220 1/2 |
| 14000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2300 Bell Canada | 230 1/2 | 230 1/2 | 230 1/2 |
| 15000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2400 Bell Canada | 240 1/2 | 240 1/2 | 240 1/2 |
| 16000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2500 Bell Canada | 250 1/2 | 250 1/2 | 250 1/2 |
| 17000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2600 Bell Canada | 260 1/2 | 260 1/2 | 260 1/2 |
| 18000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2700 Bell Canada | 270 1/2 | 270 1/2 | 270 1/2 |
| 19000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2800 Bell Canada | 280 1/2 | 280 1/2 | 280 1/2 |
| 20000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 2900 Bell Canada | 290 1/2 | 290 1/2 | 290 1/2 |
| 21000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3000 Bell Canada | 300 1/2 | 300 1/2 | 300 1/2 |
| 22000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3100 Bell Canada | 310 1/2 | 310 1/2 | 310 1/2 |
| 23000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3200 Bell Canada | 320 1/2 | 320 1/2 | 320 1/2 |
| 24000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3300 Bell Canada | 330 1/2 | 330 1/2 | 330 1/2 |
| 25000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3400 Bell Canada | 340 1/2 | 340 1/2 | 340 1/2 |
| 26000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3500 Bell Canada | 350 1/2 | 350 1/2 | 350 1/2 |
| 27000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3600 Bell Canada | 360 1/2 | 360 1/2 | 360 1/2 |
| 28000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3700 Bell Canada | 370 1/2 | 370 1/2 | 370 1/2 |
| 29000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3800 Bell Canada | 380 1/2 | 380 1/2 | 380 1/2 |
| 30000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 3900 Bell Canada | 390 1/2 | 390 1/2 | 390 1/2 |
| 31000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4000 Bell Canada | 400 1/2 | 400 1/2 | 400 1/2 |
| 32000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4100 Bell Canada | 410 1/2 | 410 1/2 | 410 1/2 |
| 33000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4200 Bell Canada | 420 1/2 | 420 1/2 | 420 1/2 |
| 34000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4300 Bell Canada | 430 1/2 | 430 1/2 | 430 1/2 |
| 35000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4400 Bell Canada | 440 1/2 | 440 1/2 | 440 1/2 |
| 36000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4500 Bell Canada | 450 1/2 | 450 1/2 | 450 1/2 |
| 37000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4600 Bell Canada | 460 1/2 | 460 1/2 | 460 1/2 |
| 38000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4700 Bell Canada | 470 1/2 | 470 1/2 | 470 1/2 |
| 39000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4800 Bell Canada | 480 1/2 | 480 1/2 | 480 1/2 |
| 40000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 4900 Bell Canada | 490 1/2 | 490 1/2 | 490 1/2 |
| 41000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 5000 Bell Canada | 500 1/2 | 500 1/2 | 500 1/2 |
| 42000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 5100 Bell Canada | 510 1/2 | 510 1/2 | 510 1/2 |
| 43000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 5200 Bell Canada | 520 1/2 | 520 1/2 | 520 1/2 |
| 44000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 5300 Bell Canada | 530 1/2 | 530 1/2 | 530 1/2 |
| 45000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 5400 Bell Canada | 540 1/2 | 540 1/2 | 540 1/2 |
| 46000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 5500 Bell Canada | 550 1/2 | 550 1/2 | 550 1/2 |
| 47000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 5600 Bell Canada | 560 1/2 | 560 1/2 | 560 1/2 |
| 48000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 5700 Bell Canada | 570 1/2 | 570 1/2 | 570 1/2 |
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| 56000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 6500 Bell Canada | 650 1/2 | 650 1/2 | 650 1/2 |
| 57000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 6600 Bell Canada | 660 1/2 | 660 1/2 | 660 1/2 |
| 58000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 6700 Bell Canada | 670 1/2 | 670 1/2 | 670 1/2 |
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| 61000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 7000 Bell Canada | 700 1/2 | 700 1/2 | 700 1/2 |
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| 64000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 7300 Bell Canada | 730 1/2 | 730 1/2 | 730 1/2 |
| 65000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 7400 Bell Canada | 740 1/2 | 740 1/2 | 740 1/2 |
| 66000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 7500 Bell Canada | 750 1/2 | 750 1/2 | 750 1/2 |
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| 71000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 8000 Bell Canada | 800 1/2 | 800 1/2 | 800 1/2 |
| 72000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 8100 Bell Canada | 810 1/2 | 810 1/2 | 810 1/2 |
| 73000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 8200 Bell Canada | 820 1/2 | 820 1/2 | 820 1/2 |
| 74000 Bell Canada | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 8300 Bell Canada | 830 1/2 | 830 1/2 | 830 1 |

SPORTS

Why an Aging Star Should Turn Down the Stardust

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — An open letter to Pelé:

Dear O Rei,

You were everything to my generation of soccer lovers. Your complete, "beautiful" game was the soul of millions of us across 150 national frontiers and, in this video age, we still have proof of your skills, your athleticism, your unique fantasy.

Please, don't let Warner Communications' dollars diminish all that. Their reported \$5 million offer for you to play seven months' soccer for the New York Cosmos in 1984 smacks of the final desperate stunt of men who have already failed to show the United States anything like the true beauty of your sport.

By resurrecting you, well over a decade past your prime, they hope to revive the corpse of the North American Soccer League. But, old friend, you are 43, and even if the touch and imagination is still in you, anyone of any intelligence knows your physical magnificence is beyond recall.

At best we could use the imprint

of your greatness to conjure up the past, to remember you at full throttle. At worst a new audience will see your young eyes on a legend and say that if you represent the best, what has soccer to offer them?

They will ask if this really is the athlete for whom Nigeria and Biafra once declared a two-day truce so both sides could watch you play. They will not believe the Shah of Iran once waited three hours at an airport just to speak with you, that popes and emperors and kings and even Chinese border guards have left their posts to greet you.

Although you say that "with the world financial crisis" you have to seriously consider whether you dare pass up the dollars, you also rightly point out that you have already said goodbye.

After that, the more fanciful Warner persuasiveness gets to you. They tell you that only a "new motivation" can revive the interest of fans. You admit that sways you. Beware the illusion. Mohammed Ali's comeback, true, carried momentary repurchases that need not concern you, but did you not witness how irretrievably decline withered

his greatness? Whether or not we believe Ali has brain damage, few of us could cling to his invincible image once he plodded and fooled around and was hit by boxers who once could not have got near enough to kick his backside.

You may think that, the way soccer's been going, you could get by on a lesser oxygen supply. Sure you

ROB HUGHES

could, but as you know from the first time around with the Cosmos (by which time you already realized the genuine Pelé was a memory), the NASL is a pretence.

Consider the implications, should you lace up your boots and find, again, that you are incompatible. It would mean that the standard of play is so impoverished that it's hardly worth "reviving." The illusion of your sustained greatness would actually damage soccer's growth, once people realized it was really the ghost of a famous player making hay in a barren field.

Ask yourself: professional soccer is failing so abjectly in a nation that claims nearly 10 million

people playing it for fun. Why did Team America go bust? Why has television turned its back? Why have 30 cities rejected the NASL? Why are there now 10 pro teams instead of the two dozen after your first public relations job for the Cosmos in the mid-70s?

It cannot all be bad management (although there was plenty), nor even a lack of patience (the NASL began in 1967). I think it's because the league has always based itself on the false premise that Americans had to be offered something different from the game which, over the last century, has become standardized around the rest of the world.

This premise built an entertainment closer to Mickey Mouse than international soccer. It was symbolized by new rules — the 35-yard offside line — and as synthetic as Astroturf.

Agile overseas stars have strolled through the dollar jamboree and unemployed coaches have brought their failed tactics. And so Soccer Bowl 1983 produced a harsh, physical bore in which the Tulsa Roughnecks, a club with no

stars, beat the Toronto Blizzard, whose one authentic name player, Roberto Betegua, went grey long ago.

Probably it was significant that the goal that put the final beyond doubt came off the knee of Ron Futcher, an average English second-division forward whose very presence was a cheat. According to NASL regulations, he should have been banned after receiving three official cautions in the playoff series.

So how did he become an all-American winner? Because, in the tangled ethics of NASL, President Howard Samuels, Futcher's misbehavior was something to be overlooked "in the interests of the sport and the game of tomorrow."

Heaven knows, Pelé, the real game would never have let you off had you retaliated often to the hatchet men of your time.

When rule-bender Samuels was elected in June 1982, he told us: "The NASL's belief in its future is undiminished. Add together the excitement being generated for the game by the World Cup in Spain and what's happening in the colleges, high schools and local programs and you know there is a great future. The only question is how we get there."

On the backs of former greats is the Cosmos way. Last year it was Franz Beckenbauer, who returned to New York for a second kick but who came and went again with little impact. Now, Pelé, they want the aging king.

Take their dollars as a PR front man if you must, but please don't subject yourself to public ridicule or public sympathy. The television cameras might come for the encore, but they would measure what's left. Warner Communications razzamatazz could possibly cut into the league's millions in losses, but I



... And was using his head.

sense that after one more season it's yes-or-no men might desert the sinking ship. "We tried everything didn't we?" I can hear them saying. "Why, even Pelé failed us this time."

Naturally, you and I could be taking this all too seriously. New York's a franchise renowned for its built, for linking its name with virtually any star, past or present, who might give it a lift.

Well, I hope this time it is just a publicity story. Because then, knowing you to be in good financial health, we can go on looking at our videotapes, can go on recalling an artistry undiminished.

Yours, cordially,

Center and Dissenter: By-the-Book Reflections on Sport and Life

By George Vecsey

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — It would be hard to find a greater contrast than the basketball world of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and the football vision of Peter Gent in a pair of books published in the past few days. Reading them back to back brings on instant culture shock.

Abdul-Jabbar's book, "Giant Steps," published by Bantam, is an autobiography with sensitive help from co-author Peter Knobler. It describes Abdul-Jabbar's discovery of blackness, basketball, America, Islam and ultimately himself. The book, like the man's urban, northern sport, is often personal and creative.

Gent's novel, "The Franchise," published by Villard Books, is an apocalyptic vision of professional football, set in a city resembling Dallas. The book, like the sport, is often distant and fearful.

Both main characters seek control of their lives in a chaotic world, full of injuries and drugs and violence. Abdul-Jabbar fills out his two decades in basketball with sharp insights about Harlem, parochial schools, his parents and Wilt Chamberlain.

Gent, who spent five seasons as a Dallas Cowboy receiver and later wrote "North Dallas Forty," has crammed his latest novel with generations of every scandal and tragedy to hit the National Football League in the last decade — the suicide of a former player, the mysterious death of an owner, alleg-

tions of ticket scalping, union upheaval, rampant use of cocaine and steroids and the ongoing battle for control of television and cable dollars.

But while much of real pro football is merely banal and vengeful, Gent's vision of Dallas football is conspiratorial and exaggerated: a beguiling commissioner, a union leader firing out of an airplane, a beautiful carpool who becomes a club owner, a crooked quarterback, mob infiltration, a crusading sportswriter, a tortured death, a crazed Vietnam veteran, dead and injured children galore.

"Football is not a metaphor for life," Gent said during a recent visit to New York. "It is life."

Unfortunately, his vision of life is not likely to make much sense to anybody who does not follow the gloomy world of pro football. There is little characterization and everybody talks alike. The movie script is already under way.

One need know nothing about basketball to enjoy "Giant Steps," the odyssey from Lew Alcindor of Manhattan to a Muslim named Kareem Abdul-Jabbar who is the star center for the National Basketball Association's Los Angeles Lakers.

Because of his 7-foot-2 height, his exotic name, his isolation from the press in high school and college, and his often impressive public face, Abdul-Jabbar has remained somewhat of a mystery man until now. He paints a subtle picture of his father, a stern transit officer from the Caribbean who came alive only

through his music, and his mother, a Roman Catholic convert devoted to her only child. He admits he still feels pain over their decision to send him off from their integrated Manhattan neighborhood to an all-black boarding school in Philadelphia for the fourth grade.

He brings up the searing moment when his high school coach, Jack Donohue, tried to motivate him in a locker-room lecture by telling him he was playing "just like a nigger."

So tall and so gifted, Lew Alcindor could have easily stayed in the basketball pipeline, never developing an inner life. But even so, he was playing "just like a nigger."

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the most heavily recruited high school player in the country, he was seeking out friends and experiences away from the court.

Some portions of "Giant Steps" have echoes of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" with co-author Alex Haley. He admits that his growing cynicism about whites led him to the fringes of anti-Semitism until a charismatic Muslim leader, Hamaas Abdul-Khalis, exorcised prejudice from him.

He fondly recalls street life in Harlem in the 1960s. ("Now it looks like Bremen or one of those bombed-out cities," he observed last week on a brief visit here.) His book describes a summer with the Harlem Youth Action Project, when he wrote for a newspaper in the morning and spent his afternoons learning black history at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture.

One day he came out of the subway and found Harlem rioting over the shooting of a black youth by a police officer.

"I found myself running, grunting — I didn't stop 'til I was at 137th Street and Broadway," he writes. "Anger was new to me, nor was power. But I was burning without release. No amount of running would give these people control of that street — I knew that — and THAT made me angry."

In another section, he recalls being graciously accepted into Wilt Chamberlain's inner clique as a teenager, and how he developed a crush on one of Chamberlain's fe-

male friends but was too shy to do much about it. In fact, Abdul-Jabbar admits, he was "almost always" too introverted to be a ladies' man.

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people playing it for fun. Why did Team America go bust? Why has television turned its back? Why have 30 cities rejected the NASL? Why are there now 10 pro teams instead of the two dozen after your first public relations job for the Cosmos in the mid-70s?

It cannot all be bad management (although there was plenty), nor even a lack of patience (the NASL began in 1967). I think it's because the league has always based itself on the false premise that Americans had to be offered something different from the game which, over the last century, has become standardized around the rest of the world.

This premise built an entertainment closer to Mickey Mouse than international soccer. It was symbolized by new rules — the 35-yard offside line — and as synthetic as Astroturf.

Agile overseas stars have strolled through the dollar jamboree and unemployed coaches have brought their failed tactics. And so Soccer Bowl 1983 produced a harsh, physical bore in which the Tulsa Roughnecks, a club with no

stars, beat the Toronto Blizzard, whose one authentic name player, Roberto Betegua, went grey long ago.

Probably it was significant that the goal that put the final beyond doubt came off the knee of Ron Futcher, an average English second-division forward whose very presence was a cheat. According to NASL regulations, he should have been banned after receiving three official cautions in the playoff series.

So how did he become an all-American winner? Because, in the tangled ethics of NASL, President Howard Samuels, Futcher's misbehavior was something to be overlooked "in the interests of the sport and the game of tomorrow."

Heaven knows, Pelé, the real game would never have let you off had you retaliated often to the hatchet men of your time.

When rule-bender Samuels was elected in June 1982, he told us: "The NASL's belief in its future is undiminished. Add together the excitement being generated for the game by the World Cup in Spain and what's happening in the colleges, high schools and local programs and you know there is a great future. The only question is how we get there."

On the backs of former greats is the Cosmos way. Last year it was Franz Beckenbauer, who returned to New York for a second kick but who came and went again with little impact. Now, Pelé, they want the aging king.

Take their dollars as a PR front man if you must, but please don't subject yourself to public ridicule or public sympathy. The television cameras might come for the encore, but they would measure what's left. Warner Communications razzamatazz could possibly cut into the league's millions in losses, but I

sense that after one more season it's yes-or-no men might desert the sinking ship. "We tried everything didn't we?" I can hear them saying. "Why, even Pelé failed us this time."

Naturally, you and I could be taking this all too seriously. New York's a franchise renowned for its built, for linking its name with virtually any star, past or present, who might give it a lift.

Well, I hope this time it is just a publicity story. Because then, knowing you to be in good financial health, we can go on looking at our videotapes, can go on recalling an artistry undiminished.

Yours, cordially,

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the most heavily recruited high school player in the country, he was seeking out friends and experiences away from the court.

Some portions of "Giant Steps" have echoes of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" with co-author Alex Haley. He admits that his growing cynicism about whites led him to the fringes of anti-Semitism until a charismatic Muslim leader, Hamaas Abdul-Khalis, exorcised prejudice from him.

He fondly recalls street life in Harlem in the 1960s. ("Now it looks like Bremen or one of those bombed-out cities," he observed last week on a brief visit here.) His book describes a summer with the Harlem Youth Action Project, when he wrote for a newspaper in the morning and spent his afternoons learning black history at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture.

One day he came out of the subway and found Harlem rioting over the shooting of a black youth by a police officer.

"I found myself running, grunting — I didn't stop 'til I was at 137th Street and Broadway," he writes. "Anger was new to me, nor was power. But I was burning without release. No amount of running would give these people control of that street — I knew that — and THAT made me angry."

In another section, he recalls being graciously accepted into Wilt Chamberlain's inner clique as a teenager, and how he developed a crush on one of Chamberlain's fe-

male friends but was too shy to do much about it. In fact, Abdul-Jabbar admits, he was "almost always" too introverted to be a ladies' man.

He brings up the searing moment when his high school coach, Jack Donohue, tried to motivate him in a locker-room lecture by telling him he was playing "just like a nigger."

So tall and so gifted, Lew Alcindor could have easily stayed in the basketball pipeline, never developing an inner life. But even so, he was playing "just like a nigger."

Naturally, you and I could be taking this all too seriously. New York's a franchise renowned for its built, for linking its name with virtually any star, past or present, who might give it a lift.

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All Hail the Whale

The Art of Dying in Films

Most of those who died for a living were bit players who had scarcely a line before being plugged by Randolph Scott or John Wayne. These actors were so little valued that the studios rarely even wasted

What has changed between Loo's heyday and "The Texas Chainsaw Massacre" is not the transparent fraudulence of the illusion; it is the aesthetic taste of the audience, which can now be entertained by being revolted.

Berge (allied)

Bou

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\$1.6-Million Patch-Up

The CBS anchorman Dan Rather, 53, says he's getting paid more

However, Edward, who is studying history and archaeology at Cambridge, said he doubts he will appear in another university production. He said he felt the press attention he received was not fair to the other people involved.

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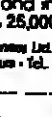
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